



GLASGOW, Mo.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1849.

LIVERY STABLE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. Emerson & Handley have bought out the Messrs. Arnold, and are now holding forth at the old established stand in this city. They have added some fine stock to their stable—have excellent carriages and buggies—arrangements accommodating and persevering—and all who may want to take a ride, on business, or for pleasure, will find excellent accommodation.

CARRIAGES.—The attention of persons desiring a family carriage or buggy, is called to the advertisement of Mr. Finley, carriage maker, at St. Louis. He is an excellent workman and a liberal gentleman to deal with. Give him a call when you are in St. Louis.

Circuit Court commences in Bloomington on Monday.

The Platte Argus is to be removed to Weston, and Mr. W. H. Adams is hereafter to be connected with it. Mr. A. formerly resided in this county and served his apprenticeship to the printing business in Fayette. He was a whig when here, but by this move, we suppose he has renounced the faith, and gone over to the enemy.

Tuesday's mail brought us a heavy lot of "back rations" from east and west. It would be a great accommodation to the public if the mails were transported with more regularity.

The Platte Argus contains a lengthy communication from Hon. D. R. Atchison, in reply to charge of conspiracy, preferred against himself and others, by Col. Benton. From a hasty perusal, we discover nothing new, or of great interest in the publication. The paper containing it has been slow in reaching us; and if, upon more careful reading, anything is discovered worth the room, it shall have a place. We presume this is senator Atchison's "last card," and after he and senator Benton leave the south-east portion of the state, there will be a cessation of hostilities until next spring, when, it is asserted, they will both take the field again.

The Randolph circuit court commenced its session on Monday, Judge Hall presiding. There was but little business in court this term. The Grand Jury was still in session when we left Tuesday afternoon. A half a day heretofore, has been sufficient for the transaction of the business, and the protracted session was creating a little uneasiness in the minds of some. There was an unusually large number of persons at Huntsville on Monday.

BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.—The trial of Rev. N. Childs, on an indictment for embezzling a large amount of money, while in employed in the Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis, was progressing last week. Mr. Shurlds cashier, and Mr. Barnes, one of the directors, had been examined. The trial will not be concluded until some time this week. There is much interest manifested, and altogether, the case is a very singular one. The amount of funds stolen is large—the character of the accused has always been above suspicion, and when he left the Bank, after an investigation of his private affairs, he received a vote of thanks from the officers. There is a strong array of legal counsel on both sides.

A letter from California says:—"The elements of a State constitution are taking shape under the wise policy of Gen. Riley. We intend to have two Senators in the Chamber of our Capitol next winter. The high station, owing to the gold mania, is less anxiously sought here than you would suppose. The most prominent persons for the post are General M. G. Valijo, a well tried friend of the flag; Thomas Butler King, of Georgia; Walter Colton, so long alcalde of Monterey; and Thomas O. Larkin, late Navy Agent. All these gentlemen have strong friends to back their claims. Col. Fremont will undoubtedly be elected Governor. The honor of representing us in the House will probably devolve on Wm. Stuart of Fairfax, Va., or Jacob Snider of Pennsylvania, or Charles Botts of Richmond, Va., or Major Reading, one of the most efficient officers in Col. Fremont's battalion."

PROVISION BUSINESS OF THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 2d inst. says: Four houses were cutting yesterday in this city, mostly on drovers' account. A sale of 100 head, averaging 165 pounds, was made at \$2.75. The pens on this side of the river are still empty, but we learn there were some lots in those in Covington.

The Madison Banner expresses the opinion that the price of hogs will open at that place at about \$2.50, and sink to \$2.25-\$2.30.

The Louisville Courier of Wednesday says: "We heard of a sale to-day of 1500 head of hogs to a packer, at \$2.50 net, to be delivered in Louisville at an early day. This is the first transaction this season."

The Alton Telegraph of 26th ult. reports several contracts for hogs in that city at \$2.50 for early delivery. It also notices contracts for beef cattle at \$2.50-\$3.50.

The Mayville Herald of Wednesday states that there were 600 head of hogs in the pens of one of the operators in that city, ready for the knife, and that one of the packing houses had commenced operations. The same paper says: "We learn that holders are willing to take \$2.00 but so far, there are no buyers at this price. There is a general feeling of depression in the market, and few if any have fixed their figures for future operation."

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.—Vermont.—A joint committee, comprising three senators and five representatives have unanimously reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Vermont earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of agriculture in the "Department of the Interior" at Washington, whose province it shall be to superintend and promote the great interest of agricultural improvement in the nation.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The official vote in Pennsylvania for Canal Commissioner is as follows: Gamble, (Dem.) 146,771; Fuller, (Whig) 134,265; Cleaver, (Native) 3,693. Majority for John A. Gamble, (Dem.) over Fuller, (Whig) 12,506. There were 85,000 less votes polled than there were at the Presidential election; the falling off in the Democratic vote was 25,895, and in the whig vote 41,848. The Democrats will have a majority of 20 on joint ballot in the Legislature—1 in the Senate and 19 in the House.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that Mr. Comptroller Whittlesey has vetoed the spurious claim for "constructive mileage." It is thus stated:

It seems that a claim came up in usual form, for \$40,000, paid by A. Dickens, Esq., clerk of the Senate, for "constructive mileage" in attendance at the special Executive session in March last, and that every member of the Senate, save three received pay. Who these three are, I have not learned, further than Gen. Cass is one.

Mr. Whittlesey, after full deliberation, was of opinion that the claim ought not to be allowed. Fearing however, that the Administration might regard this as an inopportune occasion for such action as might displease the Senate, he stated the case to the President, through Mr. Clayton, and added the remark that, if it was not thought proper to act in accordance with his (Mr. W.'s) convictions, he would resign the Comptrollership.

The President's prompt and characteristic reply was, "Tell Mr. Whittlesey to do what is right and let the consequences take care of themselves." The claim was immediately rejected.

Mr. Dickens has his remedy against the honorable Senators, and it is to be hoped that they will immediately "make restitution."

PORK.—Several hog raisers have visited our city during the past week, for the purpose of contracting for the sale of their hogs, and have returned home, so far as we can learn, without effecting a sale—some with the intention of slaughtering their hogs themselves. From present indications, we think that pork packers (and there are many in the market) are not disposed to close contracts at the present demand.—Hannibal Journal, 8th.

MORE FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Among the pupils attending the Lectures of the Medical College recently opened at Syracuse, N. Y., are Mrs. Gleason, of the Glen Haven Water cure, Mrs. Davis, of Mt. Morris, and Miss Mary M. Taylor, of Buffalo.

EDITORS LOOKING UP.—Both of the Hannibal Editors were given offices at the recent charter elections in that city. Sensible people, those Hannibals.

MISSISSIPPI AND THE PROVISION.—A State Convention has been recently held at Jackson, Mississippi, where resolutions were passed declaring "that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by the Congress of the United States, would of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact as to that event, will make it the duty, as it is the right of the slaveholding States, to take care of their own safety and to treat the non-slaveholding States as enemies to the slaveholding States and their domestic institutions."

A convention of the slaveholding States was recommended in the following terms: "That in view of the frequent and increasing evidence of the determination of the people of the non-slaveholding States to disregard the guarantee of the constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, avowedly for the purpose of affecting its abolition in the States; and also in view of the facts set forth in the late 'Address of the Southern members of Congress,' this convention proclaims the deliberate conviction that the time has arrived when the Southern States should take counsel together for the common safety; and that a convention of the slaveholding States should be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next, to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to these aggressions; and that this convention do appoint twelve delegates and twelve alternates—being double the number of our Senators and Representatives in Congress—to attend such convention, and that the other slaveholding States be invited to appoint delegates agreeably to the same ratio of representation."

"That we recommend to the Legislature of this State, that at the next session, a law be enacted making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general Convention of the State, and to issue writ of election passed upon the ratio of representation in the State Legislature, under the passage by Congress of the 'Wilmot Proviso,' or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measure of redress."

The project of a Southern Convention, which fell through when it was attempted by a combination of members of the last Congress, headed by Mr. Calhoun, will not be likely to succeed much better under the auspices of the Mississippi meeting. There are modes enough under the Constitution by which any obnoxious measure may be opposed. A resort to sectional organization in the accomplishment of any object is one of those extreme resorts which considerate men will regard with distrust. The movement at the North under the control of the Van Buren may tend indeed to provoke this counter movement on the part of the south. But the south should remember that the most effective way to strengthen the Van Buren combination would be to go on as the Mississippi agitators advise.—Balt. American.

DISTRESSING VISITATION. The Cape Girardeau Eagle of the 2d, says— "A portion of our city, was visited on Wednesday of this week by a calamity, which, while it continued was alarmingly fatal. Every one that was attacked died, (12 in all) and notwithstanding the exertions made by our physicians to conquer the disease, yet their skill was baffled in every case. Though the symptoms were similar to those of cholera, yet there were none of the promontory indications, such as diarrhoea, except in one case, and it was in a few hours succeeded by spasms. The community and the physicians were divided in regard to the miserable destroyer. Some pronounced it a malignant congestive chill, some cholera, and others, the effects of a dense fog which prevailed on the river that morning; was blown by a gentle breeze, and enveloped the city with a cold and humid mist for several minutes. They supposed that the fog was like a Sirocco, charged with poisonous vapors, which being inhaled, produced the dreadful affliction. That it was not cholera is now almost universally admitted, as there has been no other attack since Wednesday, and our city since yesterday morning, is enjoying the same excellent health which it did previous to last Tuesday night. The opinion of many now is, that the cause of the mortality may be attributed to the use of the water in the public well, which being exposed since the street has been graded, they think that the last heavy rain may have deposited some vegetable matter, which being decomposed has produced a poisonous gas. If this be so, why have not many others who have used the water been similarly affected? This dreadful malady, let its cause or its name be what it may, we hope that it will never return among us."

HUNGARIAN EXILES.

Some of the refugees at Widdien have adopted the Mahomedan faith, in order to secure themselves against any danger of being delivered to the Russian government. A letter dated the 25th ult., states, that before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given by the Turks to Kossuth, that he and his fellow-refugees were welcome guests, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world. The refugees were subsequently alarmed by intelligence that the Russian and Austrian envoys had demanded the delivery of the Poles and Hungarians, and that a Council had decided in favor of granting the demand, though the Turkish Ministers strongly opposed it; but that all admitted that none who should embrace the Moslem faith could possibly be delivered to infidels. The ministry despatched a reverend mollah to examine the refugees separately, and expose to them the state of the case, whilst timorous friends in Constantinople recommended the adoption of the suggestion as the only means of salvation. No words can express the consternation of the community at this intelligence. Many of the Hungarians exclaimed, "Better the Russians than the Austrians—better Mahomedanism than the Russians;" and there appeared some prospect of the whole camp embracing Islamism. A council of the chiefs was immediately held at Kossuth's, where Bem at once declared that his life was devoted to hostility to the Russians, and that he eagerly accepted the suggestion. The mollah promised at the same time the maintenance of their rank and the liberal allowance customary in Turkish armies.

Generals Kmets and Steen came to the same resolution, and several personages were for temporizing. When Kossuth's turn came to speak, he briefly reminded his companions, in his impressive language, that now, in a strange land, where all authoritative bonds were sundered, each one was at liberty to act according to his own views, but that, for his part, welcome, if needs be, the axe or gibbet, but curses on the tongue that dares to make him so infamous a proposition. Gwynn, the Irish General, followed, declaring that no human power should induce him to swallow even a bunch of grapes upon compulsion. General Dembinski and Count Zamoyksi were equally determined. The example of their chiefs was so effective, that of the 200 soldiers and 40 officers who had expressed their willingness to abjure christianity, the soldiers, to a man, changed their intention, and there remain only three Generals and some twenty officers firm in their resolve. Bem took immediately a public step, and it is said assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks, who have an exalted opinion of his military genius.

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.—The Czar and the Sultan.—The following is said to be the substance of the letter addressed by the Emperor Nicholas to the Sultan, and transmitted by Prince Radvill:

"The revolutionary element has been suppressed. The Hungarian war is at an end. I send to you my aid-de-camp who will submit to you various demands calculated to ensure the maintenance of order."

The reply of the Sultan to this arrogant epistle (forwarded by Faud Effendi) is no less laconic, its tenor is pretty nearly as follows:

"Your aid-de-camp has demanded from me the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. The demand being of a nature to cast odium on the two powers, I entreat your Imperial Majesty not to insist on the point."

FRANKFORT-ON THE MAIN. }
October 8, 1849. }

The American Naval Force in the Mediterranean—Its Co-operation with the English and French fleets in the Turkish Question—Importance of Naval Station.

The American fleet in the Mediterranean is said to be co-operating with those of England and France, in supporting the honorable conduct of the Turkish government towards the Hungarian and Polish refugees. The discreditable and unwarrantable exactions of Russia and Austria can have no meaning, unless those two allied powers are seeking pretext for a quarrel, with the ulterior design to overthrow the Turkish empire, or at least to make the Sultan the exclusive slave of Russia. However this may be, and whatever the final result of such an attempt on the part of Russia may be one thing is certain—the commercial as well as the political interests of the United States in the East are at stake. It would, therefore, be of the highest importance—indeed we may say, it is

almost a necessity—in order to be prepared for all eventualities and keep unimpaired our natural influence on the affairs of Europe and Asia, to seize the present occasion of acquiring by treaty or by purchase a permanent station for our naval forces in the Mediterranean.

No spot would be more appropriate for this purpose than the little island of Patmos, (now called Patina or Palamos) which lies south of the island of Samos, about the middle of the eastern side of the Archipelago, commanding the passage from Constantinople to Syria and Egypt. The coasts of this little island, which is in every aspect a second Malta, abound in good harbors, and the port of Scala is one of the finest in the whole Archipelago. The population of Patmos consists of a small number of Greeks, who live in great poverty, the island being for the most part a barren rock, and the rest badly cultivated. On the top of one of the mountains in the highest region of the island, close to the little town of Patma the only place upon it, lies the strongly fortified Greek monastery of St. John the Evangelist, who during his exile here, (Rev. i. 9), in the celebrated grotto that is still shown to the pilgrim, the Apocalypse, or book of Revelation.

The island belongs to Turkey, which seems to set no value upon it, and would perhaps even gladly cede it to the United States, hoping thus to gain a point of support against the influence of Russia.

NEGRO STAMPEDE IN LEWIS COUNTY.

The Republican contains a letter from Tully, Lewis county, in reference to the recent negro stampede, which says: "We came high having a general stampede among the negroes in our county last night. It occurred about eight miles from this place. About thirty-five of them had banded together and provided themselves with arms, determined to fight their way out of the country. They were principally the property of Mr. James Miller and Wm. Ellis. Mr. Miller was aroused about 3 o'clock in the morning, by some of his negroes entering his room and taking his guns. He ordered them to lay them down, but they refused, and cleared out as fast as possible. The alarm was immediately given in the neighborhood, and it was soon discovered that they were all at the house of Mr. McCutchen, where some additions were making to their numbers, and from which point it was supposed, they intended to move. After day some time, (they in the meanwhile, being guarded until a sufficient force could be collected,) they were required to surrender and return to their duty; but they refused. Led on by an old man, who was armed with knives and a club, they approached the whites threatening to kill them. On the near approach of the leader, he was shot, and died in a few minutes. The others surrendered. There were among them men, women and children—they had wagons and teams, and seemed determined to go away publicly."

These are some of the fruits of Abolitionism.

COMMITMENT OF GONSALVE AND RAYMOND MONTEQUIOU.—The examination of these prisoners, which has been going on for several days, before the Recorder, was concluded yesterday. They were both committed to jail, to take their trial in January next, the offence being regarded as of a nature to preclude them from being admitted to bail.

We understand that an attachment was issued yesterday, at the suit of the father of young BARNUM, to recover damages for the loss of his services, &c., he being at the time of his death a minor. The damages are laid at three thousand dollars. Under this writ, all the property of which the Montequios were possessed, on their arrival in this city, was seized by the Sheriff, to abide the event of the suit.

This is a novel proceeding, but there may be law for it. If not, there ought to be. Nothing would contribute more speedily to check the propensity to kill, than to make the survivor in all affairs of blood liable for the maintenance of the family of the victim, no matter under what circumstances the death may be brought about. Cities are responsible, if a man falls into one of their ditches and is killed—railroads and other companies are made liable for accidents resulting from the negligence or recklessness of their agents—and it would be a good principle, to extend the law so as to cover all cases of homicide, by making the offender responsible in his personal estate, where he escapes from the extreme penalty of the law.—Republican, 10th.

Mr. Barnum, shot in the affray at the city hotel, St. Louis, is dead.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The attempt of the anti-Bentonites to laugh down this great project, simply because the name of Col. Benton happens to be connected with it, shows a degree of selfishness and prejudice, and opposition to the best interests of our state which should forever exclude them from a position where their narrow views can be fastened upon the State. A majority of the people of this state are in favor of the enterprise, and they should see that their servants in office, or aspirants to office, are sound on this subject, and reflect their will. The putting down or sustaining Benton should not check the movement in favor of the road.

SHOOTING IN BOONVILLE.—E. B. McPherson, proprietor of the city Hotel, and R. D. Perry, a citizen of that place, had a difficulty recently, during which Mr. Perry received two shots from Mr. McPherson—one taking effect in the face, the other in the thigh. Perry is seriously, though not dangerously wounded. McPherson surrendered himself to the authorities.

Hon. John Jamison will address the citizens of Franklin county to-morrow.—Metropolitan 6th.

Hon. John Jamison did not address the citizens of Franklin county, although he said he would. We understand he got up steam so high that he collapsed a flue, burst his boiler, and ran his old boat square upon a whisky barrel, and could not back off and repair in time to be here. His presence was immaterial—our anti-Benton friends got along very well without him.—Franklin Independent, 9th.

This is the first fatal disaster that has occurred during the Benton war, but we look for a number of other small craft to go down.

ANNEXATION JOURNAL.—The Independent, a large semi-weekly newspaper, edited by H. B. Wilson, whose father, a native of New Jersey, was formerly Speaker of the Canadian Assembly, has been established at Toronto, to advocate annexation.

NICE WAY TO TELL IT.—An exchange says—

"Mrs. Judson, better known to our readers as Fanny Forrester, has another 'bird' in her 'Indian nest,' and at last advice was doing well."

Read the interesting and patriotic letter of the Hungarian General, Kossuth, to Lord Palmerston, on the first page of to-day's paper.

FIRE.—The store of F. M. Rheinhardt, of Brunswick was discovered to be on fire, last Sunday week. About \$2,500 worth of goods was destroyed.

The Boonville Democrat, comes to us much enlarged and improved in appearance. The Democrat is one of the ablest Benton papers in the State.

SINGULAR FACT.—It is said that more money is expended by the city of Boston for education than by the English government for education of its 17,000,000 of people.

The fight between Col. Bowles and Dr. Sherman at Paoli, Ind., turns out not to have had so serious a termination as was at first stated. The Doctor fired at the Colonel without effect, and the Colonel in return gave the Doctor a sound thrashing.

FRIEND GREEN.—Although from the "land of steady habits," and a church-going sort of a man, I fear that myself and family will be forced to eschew our regular habit of attendance at Doctor Simpson's Church, for the utter impossibility of crossing to it from Market street, owing to the existence of a "deep ditch" which intervenes. True, it is but a short distance from this barrier to the Presbyterian Church, yet some mud, occasionally, prevents the walk being accomplished by females, without the risk of damage to their soles, or even their total loss; and then, in the words of the Apostle, "What will it profit * * * ?"

Last Sabbath, in making the crossing alluded to, the perch of my carriage was broken short off, and had it not been that the noted politeness of the young gentlemen of Glasgow was exhibited with its usual promptitude, we should have been forced to depend upon a lively stable for conveyance, or I must have staid all night to "go home with the girls in the morning."

How can your citizens get along with such obstructions existing in their midst? There is certainly great peril to life and limb by riding about, and if something is not done before the winter sets in, there will probably be several more (?) "hog-wallows" in existence.

I avow with pleasure, that there has lately been exhibited a strong disposition on the part of the inhabitants of Glasgow to "mend their ways," but there is still wanting a determination, practically executed, to "continue in the good work," until the streets thereof may be terragated without hazard.

Hazel Ridge, Nov. 12, 1849.

The Lowell Courier says that William Lloyd Garrison had prepared an insulting address to be presented to General Taylor, had he made his contemplated visit to Massachusetts. Its character may be inferred from the well known opinions of its author. One sentence of it says to the President—"That office" referring to the Chief Magistracy, "was desecrated when the people elected a tyrant to fill it. You are a successful perpetrator of robbery, murder, and every atrocity, upon a gigantic scale." We do not think Garrison would have made much by the operation.

Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Virginia, who was, we believe, a member of the first Congress, and, some 20 years ago, a Senator also from the State of Virginia, is now in Washington, in good health.

Commercial.

OFFICE GLASGOW WEEKLY TIMES }
November, 15, 1849. }

Business has been dull during the past week, which has been characterized by unusually pleasant weather. The river is still falling; freight scarce and low. Pork is declining, buyers only offering from \$1 25 to 1.37 1/2 gross, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 nett. Tobacco.—No price fixed. Buyers not yet in the market. Holders are expecting from four to five dollars. Our quotations for other articles are—

BACON—Clear sides, 4 1/2 cts.
LARD—4 to 4 1/2 cts.
WHEAT—50 to 60 cents.
FLAX SEED—65 cents.
SUGAR—7 to 8 cts.
COFFEE—11 to 12 1/2 cents.
WHISKEY—Common, 23 to 30 cents per gallon. Bourbon and Rye 60 to 70 cents.
BRANDY—American, 45 cents per gallon. Cogniac, \$3 to \$4 50. Peach, \$1 25; Apple, \$1 25.
WINE—Madeira, 45 cents per gallon. Port, \$1 50 to \$3 50. GIN—American, 45c; imported, \$1 25. SPUN COTTON—\$1 25. NAILS—5 to 6 cts. BROWN COTTONS—y'd wide, 8 1/2 cts. OSNABURGS—10 to 12 1/2 cts. SALT—Ground Alum \$175 to \$200. Liverpool Blown, \$2 25 to \$2 50. Kansas, 45 cents. APPLE—Green, 75c to \$1 per bbl. Dried 65 to 75 cents per bushel. ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Friday, Noon, Nov. 9.

Tobacco—No sales this morning, and none of consequence in the warehouse.

Hemp—A sale last evening of 61 bales prime from store at \$126 per ton.

Flour—438 bbls fair to choice country brands at \$4 37 1/2 to \$4 45 add about 220 bbls extra at \$4 50 per bbl.

Wheat—754 sacks inferior and mixed at 57c; 201 sacks mixed at 75c; and 620 sacks fair to prime at 83c90c per bush, re-

Corn and Oats—Of corn, 535 sacks at 37c38c, without the sacks. Of oats, about 430 sacks, in lots at 31c32c. per bushel, sds included.

Provisions—No sales of Pork. Of lard, small lots of butcher's at 56 1/2c per lb. No sales of Bacon.

Whisky—Sales of 20 bbls. raw at 21c, and 100 bbls city distilled at same price.—Sales of Cincinnati rectified at 20c per gall.

Tallow—Sales of 2000 lbs and 22 tierces prime at 7 1/2c per lb.

Hops—Sales of dry flint at 7c, green 3 1/2c per lb.

GREEN APPLES—Sales of common at \$1.25; prime 1 50a1 75 per bbl.

Hay—Light sales of well baled timothy from Levee at 85c90c per 100 lbs.

Potatoes—Sales of small lots Illinois at 40a42c, and light sales of Galena at 55a60 per bus. sacks included.

FLAXSEED—Sales of good at \$1 20 prime 1 25 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT.—Sales of apples at 85c90c, of Peaches 200 sacks at \$1 50 per bush.

CHEESE—Light sales of prime WR from store at 6 1/2c per lb.

OSNAB.—Retail sales of good from \$1 00 to 50a60c per bushel.

GROCERIES.—No important sales of Sugar or Coffee. Of salt, sales of some 1800 bags T I in lots at \$1 05, light sales of G A at \$1 25a1 30. Kansas held at 35c per bush.

HOGS AND CATTLE.—No I stail fed beef cattle, \$3.75 to 4. Hogs, \$2.25 to 2.50, as per size.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 30.

Sugar and Molasses.—Sugar has been in good request, and about 150 bbls. were sold at 4 1/2c for fair, and 5 1/2c for prime. Of Molasses, 450 bbls. new taken, mostly at 23c per gallon.

Flour—There is little or no change in the Flour market, and 1200 bbls were sold, of which 600 bbls. superfine Illinois and St. Louis at 75, 121 do at \$4 75, 200 bbls. unbranded at \$4 30 and some small lots of extra at 55 25a5 10 per bbl.

Corn—No change. Sales 2400 sds, in three lots at 52 a 51c per bush.

Oats—280 sacks St. Louis brought 41c per bush.

Pork—Small lots are selling at \$9 50 for mess and \$8 62 1/2a\$75 per bbl for M. O.

Bacon—13 casks prime sides were sold at 5c., and another lot at 4 1/2c a further decline.

Lard: A sale of 10 1/2 bbls and tierces prime on the levee, at 61, and 30 do No 2, at 54c per lb.

Beef: A lot of new B. Beef sold at \$4 and some prime at less than \$9, but we could not get further particulars.